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epoch, a people, a book or a social theory. There is little suspension of judgment or calm weighing of evidence; slight effort to search out the fundamental social causes of sexual vice or degeneration. Good examples of such violence of assertion and of such sterility of method may be found in the first chapter where the teachings of St. Simon, Fourier, Robert Owen, and other socialists are indicted.

The text is not sustained by a proper scientific apparatus. Sometimes a book or a writer is named in the discussion, and there is an occasional footnote in the margin; but no bibliography of sources or of secondary authorities is provided. Some of the incidents or other details would be of real service, if backed up by exact citation of the sources. In the present stage of historical research, is it not too much to expect the reader to take unverified assertions on trust?

The author's hardihood in some portions of his book is amazing. Such is the case in the chapter devoted to the United States, which he styles "the land of unlimited possibilities." The narrative does not rise above the level of gossip. It is absolutely without scientific value. Trustworthy sources of information seem to be entirely unknown to the writer. A few rambling paragraphs, for instance, are given to divorce; but they contain no evidence of first-hand acquaintance with either of our two great government reports, with the monographic literature to which these reports have given rise, or with any of the papers which the very active discussion of the problem of marriage and divorce during the last few years has called forth. It is to be regretted that this book was ever published!

GEORGE ELLIOTT HOWARD

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Transition in Virginia from Colony to Commonwealth. By CHARLES RAMSDALL LINGLEY, PH.D., Instructor in History, Dartmouth College. New York: Columbia University, 1910.

Dr. Lingley has treated an already familiar subject, the beginning of the Revolution in Virginia, with great care and without bias or preconceptions. His book, based as it is in all its parts upon the original sources, sought out at great pains and expense in Virginia, in the libraries of New York and Massachusetts, is decidedly a contribution to American historical literature, and it is

likely to become a familiar guide to the student of this important field.

The first chapter treats briefly the expansion of Virginia during the two decades preceding the conflict with England; the second is a careful review of the quarrels of the Burgesses with the governor or the mother-country from 1752 to 1770; and the third shows how mistaken was the British cabinet in sending Lord Dunmore to Virginia, with reams of instructions, as a peacemaker. The remaining five chapters give a thorough account of the fall of the old régime, the Revolutionary movement, the conventions, the constitution of 1776, and the legal revision and readjustment which necessarily followed.

The author does not give Patrick Henry such importance as some have done, and he discounts the view that there was a strong aristocratic party in the eastern counties which was dragged along by the enthusiasm of the up-country. To Dr. Lingley it appears that the leaders of the colony who were even most loyal and conservative were already indoctrinated with ideals of autonomy and self-government, and were therefore ready for a break, though not desiring it, when the aggressive policy of the British crown and Parliament became during the early seventies unendurable. And there is much evidence to support this contention. Further, it is the view of this book that there was no real struggle over the main principles of the constitution of 1776. And here again the silence of most witnesses supports him.

However there are some facts which support the claims of biographers of Henry, like Moses Coit Tyler, that an aggressive and democratic up-country precipitated the quarrels about the clergy, the Stamp Act, and constantly pressed upon the eastern oligarchy the necessity of a break with England. And one of these facts was the investigation of the financial affairs of the colony in 1765 and 1776 which, though no great publicity was given to it, thoroughly discredited the older leaders of the East. Henry, R. H. Lee, and Richard Bland were practically prosecutors of the speaker treasurer, Robinson, who was shown to have squandered £103,000 in Virginia currency on his political machine. Another was the unanimous support of Henry by up-country members in his fight for his famous resolutions of 1765, and the general hostility to him by the low-country men.

And when the break came it was the back-country counties

which organized the independent companies; there Henry found his recruits for his short campaign to regain the gunpowder, and to the back-country Washington looked for reinforcements when his army was in sorest straits. While these things do not show that the East was entirely indifferent to the cause of independence, they do suggest a strong party alignment.

And finally the conservative character of the constitution of 1776 was due to the efforts of men who had been slow to join the Revolutionary movement, perhaps to the failure of Henry to stand up for his ideals of democracy—a compromise such as one meets with in every crisis of American history. The constitution certainly was a sore disappointment to the men who had done most to bring on the war and who were to respond most readily to the recruiting officers of the Continental army.

But this is too good a book to be criticized severely for omissions of this sort. The reviewer knows of no other equally satisfactory account of the movement for independence in Virginia.

WILLIAM E. DODD

Social Service and the Art of Healing. By RICHARD C. CABOT, M.D. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co., 1910. Pp. 192.

The high value of this book lies in its analysis of the special functions of the physician and the social worker and in the fine illustrations of co-operation between them. To the sociologist the "outline study of character" (pp. 72-74) has particular interest, and it may be compared with the analyses of ends or interests of social effort made by Small, Ward, Ross, and others. While this outline reveals many defects, it is worth attention for the new points of view and for the demonstration of the helpfulness of such a study. The main proposition is that "the true business of the social worker is a physical diagnosis and treatment" or "the study of character under adversity and of the influences that mold it for good or ill."

C. R. HENDERSON

Nature and Nurture. By KARL PEARSON. London: Dulau & Co., 1910. Pp. 31.

The Eugenics Laboratory is producing substantial results, and this address is a capital popular presentation of the method and